

THE ARTS FOR THE PEOPLE

ONE of the glorious things which came out of the war was CEMA, the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts. Now CEMA is putting off its old dress to don a new one as the Arts Council, an organisation to give, in the words of Lord Keynes, its enthusiastic chairman, "courage, confidence, and opportunity" to all who want to see fine and noble things and to all those who want to create them.

There is in Britain, Lord Keynes believes, "an enormous public for serious and fine entertainment." This public wants to hear the finest music by the most renowned orchestras performed in the comfort of specially-built halls. The war has exposed the shoddy and second-rate, and through the fires of those years a new generation is asking only for the best to minister to its soul.

It will be the business of the Arts Council, supported by funds from the State, to offer the finest creative work in music, painting, and the drama to the people of Britain. The privilege of the few to see and hear the masterpieces gives way to the rights of all to enjoy them. This new ministry of education is now at work charged with the high duty of displaying throughout this green and pleasant land all the fine arts at their noblest, their worthiest, their loveliest. The Arts Council is a permanent body, independent in constitution, but ultimately responsible to Parliament, which votes it money.

THE new Council is to seek out genius in all corners of Britain. It believes that in Britain there is growing up a new race of poets, painters, and dramatists who need not, as did so many of their predecessors, live in neglected poverty and die with their work unrecognised. It is to keep its eyes and ears open, with all the expectancy of discovery, for another Shakespeare, another Keats, another Browning, for more Constables, Blakes, and Gainsboroughs, and for successors to Byrd, Purcell, and Elgar.

Not only is the Arts Council to seek for genius, but it is to bring genius to the people for their entertainment and their education.

While it is an ennobling experience to hear a great orchestra under a great conductor on the radio, to see as well as hear them, "enthralled in the hush of listening" in the living concert hall, is a double enrichment. The Council wants everyone in Britain to have that privilege wherever they may live, in great city, town, or country.

HERE is a vision of a Britain not only re-kindled by the eternal beauty of the master-hands, but also creating beauty on its own doorsteps and in its own individual way. Lying somewhere in the hills of the north maybe, are untapped deposits of dialect humour which are needed to give variety to our national life. Wales has a new race of poets and singers to be trained in the music of the Welsh language, and Scotland may provide new ballad writers and fresh masters of the romance to follow Scott, Stevenson, and Buchan.

"Courage, confidence, and opportunity" are the watchwords of Lord Keynes for the new Council as it buckles to its magnificent tasks in post-war Britain. There are wide areas of our country which have never witnessed a first-rate presentation of a first-rate play or opera, or rejoiced in the rhythm and colour of the ballet. The long and dull winter months in the English countryside have now before them the prospect of a joyful deliverance if the Council's plans for small travelling theatres mature and develop.

A new and merrier England is upon us if all the hopes and dreams of Lord Keynes and his Council come to pass. The fulfilment of many of those dreams must be postponed for lack of suitable buildings, but, like CEMA in the days of war, the Arts Council, in the early and difficult days of peace, will improvise and adapt, allowing no obstacle to defeat its purpose of bringing arts to the people.

THE CN greets the new Arts Council and commends it to the support of all in its presentation of everything that is brightest and best to the people of Britain.

AN UNSOLVED WAR MYSTERY

A STORY is being told by naval officers in America of a minor mystery of this war. It concerns the unaccountable behaviour of an American officer and eleven men in landing craft 2496, which, on October 1, 1943, in a convoy of other landing craft, left London to sail round the coast to Plymouth.

As the convoy passed Dover, close to the British shore, landing craft 2496, commanded by Ensign Charles Dana, an experienced seaman, suddenly left its companion vessels and headed straight for France.

The convoy commander naturally at once signalled Ensign Dana to know why he had left the others. He received the

answer, "We know what we are doing." As they approached the French side German coastal guns fired at them, and our planes saw 2496 catch fire and sink. No survivors have been found among returned prisoners-of-war.

What was the explanation of the strange action of the 12 men? It is hardly possible that they could have thought they could invade France by themselves. It has been suggested that perhaps escaped German prisoners-of-war had hidden on board and seized the craft, but there were no escaped prisoners-of-war in Britain at that time. A British naval authority has stated that "no rational explanation can be suggested."

Electrons Measure Heat

A NEW method of measuring the heat of molten metals has been devised by British scientists. It makes it possible to take the temperature of molten steel before it is poured. This is a great advance.

The temperature is not measured by the colour of the molten metal, as heretofore, but is correctly estimated by electronic means, which are perfectly

accurate even if heavy slag on the surface of the molten metal makes it impossible to look at the furnace material. Two metals, platinum and rhodium, are connected together, and are enclosed in a solid block of silica. The heat causes an electrical effect due to the emission of electrons at the junction of the two metals, and this actuates a temperature meter.

Giant Causeway

THE new Orkney causeway linking Orkney Island with the four islands of Lambholm, Climp Holm, Burray, and South Ronaldshay is now carrying supplies along its sixteen-foot wide thoroughfare within an hour. Until recently the islanders had to depend on coastal craft.

This causeway, which cost £2,000,000, was begun in 1940 on a decision made by Mr Churchill when he was at the Admiralty. It took three years to build and a further two years to remove the temporary works there.

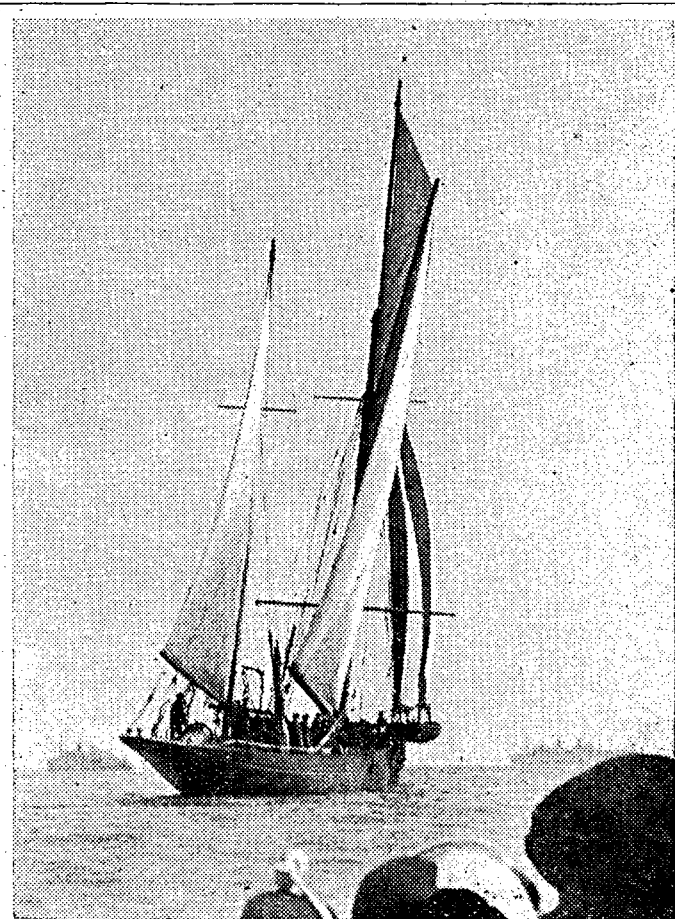
Professor A. H. Gibson, of the engineering section of Manchester University, carried out hydraulic model experiments in the preliminary stages and assisted with the initial scientific investigation and the preparation of detailed designs. The building was done by 800 voluntary workers and 1000 Italian prisoners-of-war.

About 650,000 tons of rock were quarried on the islands and conveyed by overhead cableways to the causeway sites. Almost 325,000 tons of huge concrete blocks were made to protect exposed faces of the construction, and three miles of roads had to be built across the islands.

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

EVERY
TUESDAY
3dPOSTAGE
Inland 1d
Abroad 4d
No 1375

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE



The Cadets' Own Yacht

The crew of ten of this yacht crossing the Solent are cadets at the School of Navigation, Southampton, who are learning their profession by handling their own vessel.

CYPRUS HAS A NEW LAKE

SET in the mountain country of Lithrodonta, in Cyprus, the scenic beauty of a new lake startles the visitor who remembers nothing of the kind in this place before. If he asks the people of the district, he will get the whole history of the miracle lake, although told with the stress on its usefulness to the peasant farmers rather than on its beauty for the tourist.

The Cyprus Government started lake-making when it chose to build a 27-foot-high dam on a tributary of the River Yalias. The great scooped-out hollow behind the barrier filled with water to form a reservoir or artificial lake. Enough of this stored water is let through the specially-constructed

sluices to fill regularly irrigation channels now watering a wide area of farmland below.

The Lithrodonta lake is perhaps the most surprising development in Cyprus water supply, but it is by no means the only one. The great problem of the Cyprus people, most of whom are farmers and villagers, is to secure clean water for home use and plenty of water to make their farmlands fertile. Both these problems are being studied, and already over a hundred farm irrigation schemes have been started. These, together with a large-scale home-water supply programme, are being paid for by over £580,000 from Britain under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The Tell-Tale Soap Bubble

Boys get great fun blowing soap bubbles. Expert Clydeside shipyard workmen chase bubbles, too, but theirs is a serious job.

All compartments in the upper sections of a ship now being built on the Clyde are airtight. It is a safety measure, for, though the vessel is equipped with every scientific device to make it unsinkable, the builders are making doubly sure. If this vessel is damaged at sea, compressed air pumped into the upper parts

will provide sufficient buoyancy to keep the ship afloat. During a test the compartments are filled with compressed air and a "tell-tale" indicates if air is escaping out of any of them. If it is, the testing experts cover all seams and joints with soft soap, and the air, which may be leaking through a mere pin-hole, blows bubbles. Seeing a bubble, the men rush forward to close the leak before the bubble is wafted away.

ALL EYES ON BERLIN

BERLIN, the biggest city in the continent of Europe, and nearby Potsdam, with its royal palaces, have taken the foremost place in the world's news, for decisions taken there will effect the destiny of millions for many a year to come.

Some four and a half millions was the pre-war population of Berlin, which has an area of 341 square miles—about three times that of the County of London. Though a busy industrial centre Berlin's importance was as a centre of administration, finance, and trade, one-tenth of the national income being there earned.

This was the city from which the Nazis were to rule the rest of the world, and for this reason its occupation by the Allies is so symbolic. Along the ruins of the great triumphal way through the centre of Berlin the armies of the Allies have in turn marched as victors and flown their national flags above the monuments built by the Germans in glorification of their former prowess.

How significant, for example, was the recent British parade at the Brandenburg Gate at the top of the famous Unter den Linden. Here Field-Marshal Montgomery decorated Marshals Zhukov and Rokossovsky.

But how interesting, too, that Brandenburg Gate should witness such a reversal of fate. For the small Mark, or Province, of that name surrounding Berlin has always been regarded by the Prussian militarists as the symbolic centre and core of the growth and development of Germanic union and world-power. The Great Elector of Brandenburg and Prussia, Frederick-William I, who shook off Polish suzerainty in 1657, and his son, Frederick the Great, were the makers of the Kingdom of Prussia and that terrible fighting-machine which eventu-

ally made modern Germany. It was they who created Potsdam as the "cradle of Prussian militarism."

This city is, therefore, well chosen for the meeting of the Big Three, who will so reorganise Germany that, it is to be hoped, militarism will never again revive either in Potsdam or in any other part of that country.

It will be their task, among many others, to direct the principles on which a new Germany shall be built, and in what degree the Germans themselves shall participate. There are already hopeful signs of a new spirit. The Berlin municipal council, Germans all, have ordered the confiscation of the property of all members of the Nazi party in Berlin and of all who reaped benefits out of the war.

The Liberal-Democratic party of Germany, too, has reappeared and issued a declaration of policy to the German people, similar to that already put forward by the Communist and Socialist parties. The main points are: the liberation of Germany from Hitlerism; respect for the rights of the individual; support for all moves to secure peaceful co-operation between nations and a place for Germany in the international family; renunciation of the policy that "might is right"; and freedom for religious worship.

So far, so good. But Germany cannot be reformed in a day, or a year, and the Big Three must ensure so effective a control that the Nazi spirit can never rise again.

Failure at Simla

IN a recent issue the C.N. wrote of the offer of self-government made to India on Britain's behalf by the great-hearted viceroy, Lord Wavell, and of the Conference at Simla of India's political leaders called by him. Now the Simla Conference has ended and, unhappily, the two chief political bodies in India, the Congress Party—representative mostly of Hindus—and the Moslem League, have not been able to agree on the important question of the proportion of seats to be held by each in the Cabinet in the proposed new government of an independent India.

The Moslems, or Mohammedans, who form 23 per cent of the population, want quite elaborate safeguards of their rights and interests which, they fear, might suffer if India, under self-government, were ruled by the Hindus who form 66 per cent of the population.

Lord Wavell has magnanimously taken the blame for the failure of the Simla Conference on himself, saying that he would have had the credit had it succeeded. The world will, however, not forget his splendid efforts.

The sincerity of Britain's intention of granting full self-government to India is nowhere in doubt, and certainly not in India where this conference has been universally accepted as a token of Britain's good faith. That in itself is a big step forward, and another step was bringing India's leaders together round a conference table to discuss their difficulties. Immediate success was, perhaps, not to be expected, but future historians will point to the Simla Conference as a milestone on the difficult road to India's emergence as a great independent nation.

Meanwhile, the war against Japan will be energetically carried on by our Indian friends and allies, and we may look forward to more fruitful discussions when peace comes.

A GALLANT CORPORAL

CORPORAL EDWARD THOMAS CHAPMAN, of the Monmouthshire Regiment, has won the 156th Victoria Cross of the war.

By the Dortmund-Ems Canal last April this gallant soldier's unit was ordered to assault a steep, thickly-wooded ridge, which was being defended by a battalion of fanatical Nazis. When the enemy opened fire, Corporal Chapman ordered his men to take cover, and, seizing a Bren gun, he advanced alone and forced the enemy to retire in disorder. Later, the Germans closed up with Corporal Chapman and his section, now isolated from the rest of the company, but the corporal, still with his Bren gun, again halted the advance.

Nearly out of ammunition, Chapman shouted for more, and he lay on his back and fired his gun over his shoulder to cover his men as they brought it. Again he drove the enemy back.

Then, under withering fire, this indomitable corporal carried his wounded company commander about fifty yards to comparative safety. But the officer was mortally hit, and the corporal received a hip wound. Chapman refused to give in, and he went back to his company until the position was secured.

WORLD NEWS REEL

THE Tonga Islanders have raised money for a third fighter aircraft to be used against the Japanese.

Thorshaven harbour in the Faroe Islands was invaded not long ago by 60 whales. All were caught by the islanders and British soldiers stationed there.

Trans-Canada air lines will start a daily Atlantic service for civilians by September 1. The return fare will be about £250.

A conference to be held in London on November 1 next will consider the establishment of a United Nations Educational and Cultural Organisation.

General Franco has introduced a new Bill of Rights which makes a great show of restoring freedom to the Spanish people.

The Russian Government has awarded to King Michael of Rumania the Soviet Order of Victory for his courage in allying his country with the United Nations while Germany's defeat was still uncertain.

BRIITISH and American soldiers of the Army of Occupation are now allowed to talk to Germans in the streets but not to go into their homes.

Italy has declared war on Japan and wishes to send warships to join in the Pacific war.

HOME NEWS REEL

THE Admiralty has issued a warning that suspicious objects seen on our beaches may be sea mines washed ashore. These should be at once reported to coastguards or police.

When the tender of a Scottish express travelling at 60 m.p.h. near Chesterfield was derailed after being struck by a broken driving rod of a passing train, the driver brought the express to a standstill without anyone being injured.

A new invention for motor-cars is an ignition tester. Functioning by means of a cathode ray tube it throws on a screen a picture showing the driver whether his sparking-plugs are working properly or not.

A Luton school is to build an open-air theatre on the site of a static water reservoir.

The Ministry of Agriculture are encouraging livestock farmers to stage a big revival in the breeding of pigs, the most prolific meat producer. By next year the Ministry hope to see the country stocked with 1,500,000 more pigs.

Since V E Day lifeboats of the R.N.L.I. have saved 105 lives.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

Scout Relief Teams are assisting with the rehabilitation of displaced persons now in large camps near Bremen, Hamburg, Hanover, Belsen, and Luneburg. In one camp there are over 10,000 Poles; many were Scouts before the war, and they hope to start a Scout Group within the camp.

When a large house was found near Rotterdam for homeless Dutch children, a British Scout Relief Team found for it the necessary furniture and other equipment. The Dutch authorities have named the home Rowan House after the Chief Scout of the British Empire.

The Certificate of Gallantry has been awarded to Scout Shiu Shankar of the 1st Nausori Group (Fiji). While returning

SWEDEN is acting as host to over 50,000 Norwegian schoolchildren. They are going there to recover from the hardships they suffered during the German occupation.

The Government of Nepal, an independent state on the Northern frontier of India, has awarded the life-saving medal of Nepal to Lieut-Colonel S. R. Macdonald of the Gurkha Rifles. This is the first time a European has received this medal.

The editor of an Indian newspaper recently began a fast in protest against his typesetters going out on strike.

Of 1500 British children evacuated to Canada in 1940 about 100 wish to remain there and want their families to join them. Their families are willing to do so and the Canadian Government is giving sympathetic consideration to their wishes.

Rations for the troops in Burma are being packed in aluminium containers lighter than paper—a development which may revolutionise the post-war canning industry.

One out of every ten Dutchmen has no home and is without the barest necessities of life. People in undamaged parts of Holland are helping those in the South.

THE release of 75,000 building workers from the three Services has begun.

For 70 years Mr Henry Adams has taught in the Sunday School of Providence Baptist Chapel, Islington. He has been superintendent for 62 years.

During the last quarter of 1945 the U.S. will send to Great Britain 250,000,000 lbs of meat—about six ounces a week for everyone.

From Sunday, July 29, the BBC will operate two programmes—the Home Service and the Light Programme. The Home Service will be on medium wavelengths by Regional transmitters, and the Light Programme, from London, will be on 1500 metres and 261.1 metres.

While Bevan Cuff, aged 13, of Sutton was trying to make a firework, the materials exploded, injuring his hand. He is now in hospital.

Charitable organisations in Britain will benefit from radios, bicycles, electrical appliances, and other goods American airmen leaving Britain have decided to give away.

to camp at night Scout Shankar saw a kitchen on fire, and proceeded to fight the fire with buckets of water. The Fiji tenants of the house were fast asleep at the time.

UN R.R.A. have invited London Scouts to provide messengers for duty at the County Hall during their Conference of All Nations from August 7 to 18.

A harvest camp is being arranged by Cheam Boy Scouts in response to the call for volunteers to help the farmers. This is one of many Scout harvest camps.

In the first play-writing competition of the British Drama League, Youth Department, a prize of £10 was won by Frank Dyson, aged 16, of Stalybridge, for his play Cain's Wife.

Ideals of Youth Service

YOUTH will be served, says the old tag; but it will be better served if we accept the guidance offered in the new Report of the Youth Advisory Council, which, under the chairmanship of Mr J. F. Wolfenden, Headmaster of Shrewsbury, was appointed in 1943 by the Minister of Education.

The first chapter draws attention to the background of social and economic instability, of changing moral standards, and of general insecurity, against which the present generation has grown up; and it points out that the sterling qualities revealed by Youth in the past by the challenge of abnormal difficulty will have even greater scope in the disturbed times to be expected after the war—if the purpose is as clear and as valid.

The second chapter sketches the Purpose of the Youth Service—the specific contributions it can and ought to make—but warning us that the Youth Service all by itself cannot cover the whole life and development of any boy or girl, and that "Family, school, work, church, friends, all have their influences, profound and often conflicting, in the growing personality."

The purpose of the Youth Service is clearly defined here. It is to promote and provide the opportunity for participating in

activities: which are carried on in a community different in its nature from school or work; which are voluntarily undertaken; which are complementary to other activities; and to which the approach is from the standpoint of recreation.

Building up on this four-square foundation, the Report then details the essentials which the Youth Service must provide, the lessons it must teach, the facilities it must offer. "For all-the-year round use there are still not nearly enough suitable buildings for the accommodation of youth activities," says the Report, and furthermore it stresses the point that "when young people have a hand themselves in building or making habitable the place in which they meet they have a devotion to it which can come in no other way."

Better provision for music, drama, and the arts generally; more opportunities for the town-dwellers to get to know the countryside; better and increased facilities for travel abroad—these are among the ideals set out in this Report, which does not overlook other important sources of inspiration and enthusiasm for the Service of Youth.

Entitled the Purpose and Content of the Youth Service, this Report is published by the Stationery Office at 4d, and is well worth careful study.

The Children's Newspaper, July 28, 1945

Freezing Metal to Harden It

AN important new invention which freezes steel to five times its previous hardness is helping scientists to turn out better and longer-lasting machine tools—the tools which shape metal into size and form, so that it can be built up into machinery.

Previously the metal of which these machine tools are made was hardened by heating. Now by the use of sub-zero freezing in a machine which looks like an enlarged washing-machine, the tools are frozen and emerge two, three, and five times harder.

There are very few of these machines in the country, but one in Glasgow is used by a company making nuts and bolts.

The tools which shape these nuts and bolts are hardened by heat, placed in a wire basket and then immersed in the sub-zero freezer. Here the metal, which has previously been heated to 1250 degrees centigrade (2282 Fahrenheit), is frozen to 150 degrees Fahrenheit below zero and brought out after six hours harder than ever has been the case before.

This has been proved by actual tests of similar tools. One, used in bolt-making, was capable of making 100,000 bolts when heat-treated, before it became too blunt. The same tool, processed by the sub-zero process, produced 568,000 bolts.

HARVEST TIME

THE British harvest has begun, and it promises to be good.

Barley crops are outstanding. Winter oats, rye, and wheat, too, promise well. The potato crop is likely to be well above the average of last year, and sugar beet should be good. Best of all, perhaps is the plenitude of good grass, which means so much to our milk supplies.

Farmers will be busy harvesting from now until the end of October. But labour is scarce, and it will be a case of all hands to the fields (including thousands of volunteers) if we are to reap the bounty which Providence has sent in the year when it is most needed.

The Treasure in the Saddle

IN spite of the mechanisation of warfare, animals are still used by our men in the Far East. They will doubtless have many a story to tell of their four-footed friends. Will any, we wonder, have a better tale to relate than this, recorded by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, of his early fighting days in India?

During a morning of hot scattered engagements, one of the native cavalymen whom he was leading ran up to him on foot and said, "My horse is killed—save me!" Young Wood galloped off, caught a riderless Indian horse, and mounted the native soldier on it. At the close of the

day the native soldier again approached Wood, expressing a desire to turn the horse loose so that he might be free to cook his evening meal.

The youthful officer insisted that the ungenerous soldier should immediately feed and water the exhausted animal and make it comfortable for the night. Returning later to the scene, the Englishman noticed that the native saddle looked big and heavy, so he cut open the silk and linen of which the seat was formed. Inside the saddle he found native gold coins worth about £500. He divided the sum among his men, but, like an Arabian Nights' character, he refused to allow the lazy, selfish soldier who had sought to desert the horse to share in the unexpected prize.

AFRICANS IN BURMA

PRESSMEN of British West Africa have started on a touring programme of 1000 miles a week in India and Burma. They are out for first-hand news of their countrymen serving against the Japanese, and they hope to see everything, from aerial views of the land over which the West Africans have fought their way in the last two years to their living conditions in the forward areas.

Every part of West Africa has contributed volunteers to the Far Eastern Fighting Force, and so all four dependencies are represented on the journalists' mission. The Colonial Governments at home have given their official backing, and special cabling facilities are being made available during the tour. Over thirty newspapers, of which all but four are African-owned, will be waiting eagerly for the first dispatches about the warriors of modern Africa.

A MOUNTAIN HARVEST

VILLAGERS in Rosguill Peninsula, County Donegal, were able to collect fish from a mountainside recently. A shower of thousands of herring fry came down on Crockmore Peak, as a result, it is believed, of gales which swept the north coast of Ireland, when the little fish swimming on the surface of the sea were caught up and carried miles inland.

Old Donegal residents recalled stories of a similar shower of sand eels falling near the same spot about 100 years ago.

SOUTH AFRICA'S GREAT AIRPORT

THE Pan-African Air Conference held at Cape Town decided that the Union of South Africa should have the greatest aerodrome in the Southern Hemisphere.

This will be constructed at Kempton Park, 13 miles north of Germiston on the main Johannesburg-Pretoria Road. The Union Government is buying the farms in this area, which has rapid road and rail transit to every part of the Rand, the industrial and commercial hub of South Africa.

From Kempton Park air lines will take passengers to all parts of the Union, and it will be the centre for airways operating between the Union and Britain, Europe, America, and the East. Many millions of pounds will be required to make Kempton Park into a great international airport.



Plenty of Potatoes

These bonny landgirls in beautiful Cornwall are working hard to relieve the potato shortage. They have brought pails and baskets to fill with the harvest they are digging.

CATTEREL?

AN appeal case in the Supreme Court at Auckland, New Zealand, recently concerned the claim of a woman passenger who was injured when a bus-driver pulled up suddenly to avoid a cat.

The hearing was brightened by the introduction of some light verse, entitled *Catastrophe*, that had been written concerning the incident. Counsel suggested that it represented the common man's point of view, and it was remarked that it must be considered verse. It could not be doggerel regarding a cat.

THE RING AMONG THE VOTES

WHEN a soldier's wife at Bantstead, Surrey, dropped her vote into the ballot box during the recent election her gold wedding ring slipped off her finger and fell in as well. It was impossible to recover it at the time for the law is that a ballot box must not be opened until the time for counting the votes.

The ring will thus be quite safe among the votes until July 26 when the box will be opened for the count and the ring restored.

The Problems of Industry

WE have an immense and intricate problem of redeploying our forces in industry. This cannot be achieved in a flash; the production built up in three or four years cannot be turned round in three or four hours. There is bound to be some dislocation, bound to be temporary or transitional unemployment. But behind these problems, overshadowing them everywhere, looms a world to be rebuilt, and new standards of prosperity, and of life, to be gained and held.

In these words Mr Oliver Lyttelton, President of the Board of Trade, summed up the industrial position at a luncheon of the Metropolitan Mayors' Association in London.

Mr Lyttelton said that there was a world shortage in cotton textiles, and that no shortage of a commodity on such a scale had ever been seen before in the history of the trade.

The Minister also gave the warning that we must be prepared to accept some delay in reaching abundance at home for the sake of exports.

JUNIOR'S EXAMPLE

THERE are still far too many careless people, who, in spite of the Government's fire-prevention advertisements, throw lighted cigarette-ends away.

But at the Claremont Hotel, Bognor Regis, Sussex, lives a dog called Junior, who can teach these people a lesson. After the inn is closed the dog collects any burning cigarette ends that have been carelessly thrown away, and, gripping each one between his teeth, shakes it until it is extinguished.

Junior is much admired for his intelligent work. If everybody were to follow his example fires would be fewer.

THE SOUND-PROOFED PLANE

SILENCE inside the plane is the aim for civilian aircraft.

President Truman's plane, a Douglas DC4 which is a civil version of the Skymaster, is so thoroughly sound-proofed inside that even when it is travelling at 250 m p h the noise from its four engines is scarcely audible to the passengers. They can listen to music on the radio.

A SOLDIERS' NEWSPAPER

LESS than two years ago a newspaper called the *News Guardian* was started in a tent in England by some men of the Guards Armoured Division. With the division, when it went to the Continent, went also the little printing press in a lorry, and publication continued, sometimes under fire.

Now the *News Guardian* has grown up to be a more pretentious organ. It is being produced in the offices of a former German newspaper in Bad Godesberg, in Germany.

We wish the *News Guardian* well in its dauntless enterprise.

THE MUSICAL BARBER

AN evacuee, recently returned to his home in a London suburb, took surprising news to his parents the other day.

"I've had my hair cut," he cried, and added breathlessly: "It's a new barber since I went away, and he teaches music."

The boy's father knew that the new man had no such qualification. On going to the shop himself a day or two later, he found that the barber lacked another qualification also—and that was spelling. The reason for the boy's mistake was there for all to see, chalked on the mirror—"Singing."

The announcement meant, of course, that he singed the hair of customers who desired it, but he did not know that the present participle of singe is spelt *Singeing*.



Under the House of Commons

In the vaults under the Houses of Parliament a war factory was installed and is still functioning, largely staffed by volunteer part-time workers who are all connected with Parliament. MPs, their friends, and the staffs of both Houses work here in their spare time.

A MONUMENT DOWN DEVON WAY

A MONUMENT commemorating an event unparalleled in English history, has just been unveiled at Slapton in South Devon. It bears witness to the sacrifice of 3000 men, women, and children who, at the call of country, turned their backs on 650 homes and 180 farms and went into exile.

That was in the autumn of 1943, when seven picturesque villages, rich fertile acres, and wide stretches of sandy beach were given over to the United States Forces so that they might prepare for the invasion of the Continent. With the villagers into exile went no fewer than 5140 cattle, 583 horses, 10,830 sheep, 832 pigs, and 15,929 head of poultry, as well as loads of personal belongings, thousands of tons of crops, and implements of husbandry.

Never was there such a wholesale uprooting of a peaceful English community from the places dear to them, but the sacrifice was well worth while, for it was there, upon the golden sands, in the villages, and on the broad acres that the Battle for the Normandy beaches was largely won; and when D Day dawned and the soldiers left for the greatest task committed to

their doing, they found the Normandy coast so similar to the beaches on which they had trained that they had the feeling they were fighting for the beautiful Devon they had grown to love.

Peace has come again to South Devon. The people are back in their homes; life in the old-world villages and in the fields goes on as if nothing had happened; holiday-makers play upon the once forbidden and warlike beaches.

"Far more of our boys would have fallen never to rise again but for your sacrifice, dear people of Devon," said Lieut-General John C. H. Lee, of the United States Army, at the ceremony of unveiling the monument on Slapton sands. It was presented by the U.S. Army authorities to the people of the area who, as the inscription says, "generously left their homes and their lands to provide a battle practice area for the successful assault in Normandy in June, 1944."

This simple granite monument, 18 feet high, will for ever remind all who come that way of the sacrifice of those who, by going into exile, helped to bring about the greatest victory we have ever known.

A Plant With a Fable

SOMEbody somewhere once said that it takes a yucca a century to come into bloom. The saying was repeated, and has grown into a widespread legend. There are blooming in English gardens and greenhouses today very many yuccas, each with its stem two or three feet high, crowned with a tuft of sword-shaped evergreen leaves with sharp black spine for tip, the flower stalks, another three feet high, rising from the tuft to make a glory of shape and colour. Of one such yucca in a Hemel Hempstead garden a grown-up paper has recently declared that the plant is "now flowering for the first time in 100 years." This statement is, we think, based on the old fable.

The yucca, belonging to the lily family, and including many species, does not as a rule bloom when young, but there are exceptions. Gardeners do not plant it for their great-grandchildren to be the first to see it flower. The present writer knows one yucca that blooms luxuriantly though less than 20 years old, and, indeed, a few years, not ten decades, suffice for the flowering.

The yuccas come from the warmer parts of North America and from Central America. The Mexican natives grow one species of yucca that would be welcome just now in British gardens. Its root is of such a nature that they sometimes gather it and use it as a substitute for soap.

July 28, 1945

The Right Food

GAMBIA has recently been entertaining a distinguished visitor — Dr Platt, Director of the Human Nutrition Research Unit, which is one year old. He brought his long experience to bear on the diet problems of the Gambian people.

In other parts of the Colonial Empire, also, Dr Platt and his experts have been at work for some time. In the West Indies, for instance, they have been making health examinations of schoolchildren, and discussing ways and means of making people healthier by teaching them to eat healthier foods.

In this kind of investigation two points stand out clearly. The first is that the improving of diets is the result of co-operation of many different kinds of colonial experts. In Dr Platt's nutritional research team working in Nyasaland before the war, nutritional experts worked side by side with an anthropologist, advising on local food customs, a medical officer, an agricultural officer, and a botanist. Secondly, because most of the colonial peoples live on home-grown foods, the home producers are the people to improve menus. The West Indians of Antigua, for instance, can improve their own diet by producing more peas, beans, green vegetables, milk, and eggs.

These two points are already in the minds of the Gambian authorities. The Agricultural Department, for one, has had agricultural shows to encourage the growing of nourishing vegetables, and especially those which are ready to eat at a time of year when, in the bad old days, food used to be scarce. With this keenness to solve nutritional problems, the Gambian people will doubtless get the greatest possible benefit from the visit made by Dr Platt.

PLANS FOR A MIGHTY HIGHWAY

THE United States have in Alaska a possession far removed from the Forty-Ninth Parallel, the unarmed frontier between their country and Canada. That great territory in the north-west has natural resources most of which remain to be investigated.

In order to open up these resources, which can be of great benefit to mankind, a plan has been prepared for a new 600-mile highway over the Rockies which, linking the British Columbian roads with the "Alcan" highway, would provide a direct route between Vancouver and Alaska. President Truman is to discuss this plan with Mr Mackenzie King.

There is every hope of this scheme being put into action. Thus will the way be opened for developments which will bring to America and Canada, and to the whole world, the resources and beauty of that north-western land which hitherto have been comparatively isolated.

Sold Out

POSTERS displayed recently in the town of Sherborne, Dorset, asked for the return of tablecloths sold at a recent fête in aid of the Yeatman Hospital. The fancy stall did a roaring trade and sold out everything, including a number of tablecloths which had been loaned!

EDITOR'S TABLE

THE DREAM

LORD BRABAZON of Tara is the holder of Pilot's Licence No 1 of the Royal Aero Club, which means that his interest in flight dates back to the earliest days of the aeroplane.

At a luncheon in London the other day this pioneer had some pertinent things to say about the aeroplane. Lord Brabazon hoped that the aeroplane would no longer bear the brand of Cain. It should come into its own, and be what many people dreamed it would—a blessing to mankind, knitting countries closer together, with more mutual understanding.

That, too, was the hope of the man who made the first successful aeroplane, Wilbur Wright. He did not live to see his vision proved false. May others among that early company of pioneers live yet to see the dream come true.

What Is a Policeman?

TIME was when it was customary for parents to quell rebellious or mischievous children with the threat of "fetching a policeman," even for a trivial offence, and so most children went in fear of the Man in Blue.

Happily, parents are wiser nowadays, and a sign of the times was revealed in a Primary School the other day when scholars were asked to give a definition of a policeman's duties.

"A policeman guides the traffic," answered one. "A policeman helps old people and boys and girls to cross a busy street in safety," said another.

But the best answer came from the girl who replied: "A policeman tells you the time and other things you want to know, and he takes care of you when you are lost."

"He takes care of you"—those are the five words to remember about a policeman.

CARRY ON

Through Thought

THINKING leads man to knowledge. He may see and hear, and read and learn, as much as he please; he will never know any of it, except that which he has thought over, that which by thinking he has made the property of his mind. Is it then saying too much if I say, that man by thinking only becomes truly man? Take away thought from man's life, and what remains? *Pestalozzi*

GOOD NATURE

IT is good nature only wins the heart; It moulds the body to an easy grace, And brightens every feature of the face; It smoothes the unpolished tongue with eloquence And adds persuasion to the finest sense. *Bishop Stillingfleet*

READING IN

THERE is no doubt that during these war years there has been a welcome revival in the reading of books.

This was referred to the other day by the Archbishop of York in an address on Reading in Wartime to the English Association.

Dr Garbett pointed out that people, with more money in their pockets than usual, bought books as a means of finding temporary refuge from the anxieties and strain of the times. Anthony Trollope, he said, headed the list of popular authors, followed by Jane Austen, the Brontës, Thackeray, Dickens, Joseph Conrad, Walter Scott, and Robert Louis Stevenson. Dr Garbett

Can the Public

At a recent conference of the Museum Association Sir Kenneth Clark referred to a scheme for establishing at the National Gallery a reading room containing books of reference on art. "People will be able to sit there and rest their feet," he laughed, "and even steal the books if they like. I think one should reckon on having 20 copies of each book in one year."

Sir Kenneth, of course, was being playful in his view of human

Under the E

CAREFUL motorists never run into anything. Not even debt.

SHOPPING queues may soon be cut. Authorities are trying to look sharp.

ROADS on the whole, says a motorist, have stood up to six years without repair. Those we have seen were lying down.

ANY boy could be a bricklayer if he chose. At all events he can be a brick.

PETER WANTS KN



If the Ho is the co

The Days

IN my poor mind it is most sweet to muse Upon the days gone by; to act in thought Past seasons o'er, and be again a child; To sit in fancy on the turf-clad Down which the child would roll; to pluck gay flowers, Make posies in the sun, which the child's hand

The Downward Path

THEY, who once engage in iniquitous designs, miserably deceive themselves when they think they will go so far, and no further; one fault begets another, one crime renders another necessary; and thus they are impelled continually downward into a depth of guilt, which, at the commencement of their career, they would rather have died than have incurred.

Robert Southey

WARTIME

said that people had been reading the English classics because, in doing so, they found a means of escape from modern realities. Books of poetry and works dealing with Nature and gardens had also been popular.

The Archbishop also referred to the popularity of reading among men and women in the Forces, especially books on England, and its country scenes.

This widespread habit of reading had been a great blessing, in more ways than one. Had it not been for the shortage of paper, the boom would have been still greater. The C N hopes, with the Archbishop, that the whole position of paper rationing will be reviewed in the near future.

be Trusted?

nature in London. How the public has progressed in respecting its own property is shown by the flowers in our public parks and gardens which are nowadays allowed to blossom unplucked by visitors.

The C N congratulates Sir Kenneth Clark on the proposed addition to the National Gallery and feels confident that Londoners will there show that they are the most appreciative and honest citizens in the world.

ditor's Table

PUCK'S TO
THE modern child knows how to look out for himself. Especially when he is in a train.

BEEES flew into a London newspaper office. And were told to buzz off.

SOME people like to sing while they work. Professional singers work while they sing.

A LONDONER has lived within sight of the House of Commons for twenty years. A political situation.

Gone By

(Childhood offended soon, soon reconciled),
Would throw away, and straight take up again,
Then fling them to the winds, and o'er the lawn
Bound with so playful and so light a foot
That the pressed daisy scarce declined her head.

Charles Lamb

Your Privilege

HE calls for you to follow where He leads:
Hear you the call? It is your help He needs.
The hurt and pain of those around
Cry for the balm which you have found;
So count it gain—
The sacrifice which you shall make,
To work and suffer for His sake.

Ellen Hainsworth

A Shining Example

SHAFF is no longer in existence. The Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force was dissolved 17 months after it was formed to undertake the mightiest task of war in the world's history.

The sea, land, and air forces of many nations were aligned against a common enemy, and without unified control success could not be hoped for. To General Eisenhower fell the task of welding this great international force of Freedom into one great team, and how well he succeeded is now a matter of history.

Shaff was as international in character as the forces it directed in war, and it stands as the shining example of International Co-operation.

The problems of this disordered world are likely to be far more complicated than the single purpose of the defeat of a common enemy, but all will hope that the success of Shaff will be repeated by the United Nations in the fields of peace.

BREAKING UP

THERE is joy in the heart of every schoolboy and school-girl as the summer term ends and the summer holidays arrive.

The desk is being forsaken for the open air and such sunshine as may favour these islands. Now is the time for relaxation.

Not total relaxation, however. For there are some matters which give need for every boy and girl to be more than ever on the alert. And the greatest of these is the danger of the roads. Young cyclists, no "stunt" riding, please! Young pedestrians,

At the kerb, halt.

Eyes right, eyes left.

If all is clear, quick march.

One word more, to the older children. Please help the little ones when they cross the roads.

This well-earned summer holiday must not be marred by accidents which are avoidable.

Love Awaits

THERE'S nothing in the world, I know,

That can escape from love,
For every depth it goes below,
And every height above.

It waits, as waits the sky,
Until the clouds go by,
Yet shines serenely on
With an eternal day,
Alike when they are gone,
And when they stay.

Implacable is love,
Foes may be bought or teased
From their hostile intent,
But he goes unappeased
Who is on kindness bent.

H. D. Thoreau

SWEET HERBS

THOSE which perfume the air most delightfully, being trodden upon and crushed, are three; that is Burnet, Wild Thyme, and Water Mints. Therefore you are to set whole alleys of them to have pleasure when you walk or tread.

Francis Bacon

He Worked to Free the Slaves

Wilberforce, by Sir Reginald Coupland (Collins, 12s 6d).

THE publishers of this great biography, first issued twenty years ago, have spared some of their precious paper quota in order that this generation shall not be without this fine story of a great man wedded to a great cause. Sir Reginald Coupland's combination of scholarship and ease in writing finds a worthy theme in Wilberforce and the anti-slavery crusade.

The author starts with a lively and winsome picture of the young Wilberforce—man of fashion, friend of the great, wealthy, and holding the strings of a gay world. He follows him through the maze of eighteenth-century politics, etching out the beginnings of the famous crusade.

Was it Wilberforce who made the crusade, or the crusade Wilberforce? There is really no possibility of separating them. This story is a stimulating example of what happens when a saintly man of action dedicates himself to a deliverance. Wilberforce's patient championing of the cause of the slaves was born of deep and sincere religious convictions which came to him in the prime of life and from which all else sprang.

One of Our Finest Hours

This story is also a tribute to the British people. Wilberforce knew that whenever the people were informed and instructed about the supreme issue of freedom they could be trusted to be both liberal and generous. That was why he knew that the cause of the abolition of the slave trade and the emancipation of the slaves must eventually be brought to triumph in the House of Commons. Wilberforce's triumph was a parliamentary one, and it stands as one of the "finest hours" in British history. "When Mr Wilberforce passes through the crowd," remarked an Italian diplomat at the opening of Parliament, "every one contemplates this little old man, worn with age and his head sunk upon his shoulders, as a sacred relic—as the Washington of humanity."

We are grateful for the privilege of reading once again a noble book which has an assured place amongst great biography. Published now, at the end of another long campaign against tyranny, we are all the better able to salute it and the famous man whose story and triumph it tells.

THIS KIND WORLD

WHEN the Civil Defence was officially "stood down" ten air raid wardens of Rochester were loth to relinquish their public work, and so have formed themselves into an enterprising "Help Corps."

The founder of the movement, Mr R. W. Rose, of Rochester, explained that the members of the Help Corps are available both day and night to help the people of their city. They are willing to undertake any odd but helpful job, and are particularly anxious to help the wives and families of Servicemen. "There are few little jobs we cannot undertake between us," Mr Rose has said, "and we want to make life better and easier for our neighbours if we can."

A DRAMA OF THE FROZEN NORTH

AN Arctic meeting as dramatic as that between Livingstone and Stanley in the heart of Africa is recalled by a ceremony in the crypt of St Paul's Cathedral recently.

Admiral Sir Edward Evans, of Antarctic fame, there unveiled a tablet to the memory of Major Frederick George Jackson, the Arctic explorer, who died in 1938.

When, in 1893, Fridtjof Nansen was preparing his expedition to the Arctic in the Fram, young Jackson asked to be allowed to accompany the famous explorer; but he was not permitted to do so because the expedition was to be entirely Norwegian.

A year later, however, Major Jackson led a British expedition to the Arctic, sponsored by Alfred Harmsworth (afterwards Lord Northcliffe). This voyage, which took three years, resulted, among other things, in the discovery that Franz Josef Land was an archipelago, and not a continent.

Meanwhile, Nansen had allowed his staunch little ship, the Fram, to become frozen fast in the Arctic ice, to drift whither the icefield would take her.

After twenty months of this Nansen and a friend, Johansen, left the ship to continue its drifting while they set off with a sledge and other equipment to march to the North Pole. In three weeks they travelled 150 miles before they were compelled to turn back, for not only was winter approaching but the ice ridges proved too formidable for their strength.

Lost in the Arctic

So Nansen and Johansen turned south, and after enduring terrific hardships they eventually quitted the ice and reached land. But in their final struggle to do so they had allowed their watches to run down and were unable to take correct observations, so they were unable to determine their whereabouts. However, there were plenty of bears, so they decided to stay there for the winter, living on bear flesh and fat.

With the coming of spring they resumed their march south-west. They had to face incredible adventures. In fact it was always touch and go with the indomitable pair; they were

staring death in the face hour by hour. At last an incredible thing happened. Nansen heard the barking of a dog. He went out to explore, leaving Johansen with the tent and sledge among the hummocks.

He saw a distant figure, he heard a voice, and the voice was English. The man saw him. They hailed each other, and, with heads politely bared, approached "with a hearty 'How do you do?'"

The stranger was Jackson and the scene was Franz Josef Land, for it was on one of the islands of this archipelago that Nansen and Johansen had unwittingly passed the winter.

Nansen Knew

"I'm immensely glad to see you," said Jackson, without the least guessing the identity of the dirty, unshaven wanderer. He was, indeed, actually searching for Nansen, but never dreamed of the identity of the man before him.

Nansen knew Jackson, who was well clothed and well groomed, for the two had met in London, and he imagined all this time that Jackson recognised him.

"Have you a ship here?" asked the Englishman.

"No; my ship is not here."

"How many are there of you?"

"I have one companion at the ice edge."

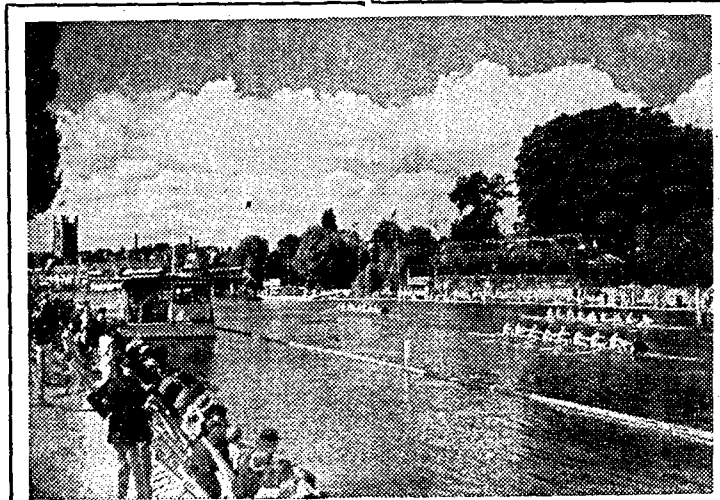
They were walking inland while thus talking. Suddenly Jackson stopped, gazed full into the wild man's face, and asked excitedly, "Aren't you Nansen?"

"Yes, I am."

"By Jove, I am glad to see you!"

In paying tribute to Major Jackson at the St Paul's ceremony Admiral Evans referred to this dramatic meeting, and he added:

"The example of men like Jackson has been so fine, so selfless, so healthy, and so Christian-like, that we of the younger generation of explorers have done our best to follow his ways and emulate his example."



THIS ENGLAND

Summer days on the Thames —a scene at Henley Regatta

Telling the World About Britain

TEN years ago this month there was founded an organisation to give the world a better knowledge of Great Britain and to foster closer cultural relations between our own and foreign peoples. It is called the British Council.

Both before and during the war the British Council has been successfully carrying on its work, largely by means of the British Institutes which it has established in various overseas countries. Its task is essentially to tell the world in a sincere and dignified manner, without any trace of boastfulness, about all we consider best in our national life.

To encourage other people's interest in Britain and to promote cultural exchanges between ourselves and them, it is necessary to spread a knowledge of the English language, which many foreigners are most anxious to acquire. The Council is now assisting 60,000 grown-up people to learn English, as against 50,000 last year. It has already 34 Institutes, 25 of them in the Near and Middle East, and more will be established as soon as possible in liberated Europe.

A good example of the Council's work is in Turkey, where formerly there was little interest in learning English. Today more than 8000 adults there are learning it, and of the Turkish delegation at San Francisco four had learned English through the British Council.

Regular exchanges of visits between overseas teachers and our own are to be arranged when world travel becomes normal, and the first such meeting since the war will take place this

August, when 50 teachers from liberated Europe are coming to Britain to meet our teachers.

During the war the Council took advantage of the presence here of many people from Allied countries to carry on its work among them. English was taught to Allied Servicemen—vital knowledge which enabled them to co-operate with our men in the fighting. Courses at universities and technical colleges were held for U.S. Dominion, and Allied Servicemen on such subjects, closely connected with British life, as local government, drama, education, medicine, music, architecture, law, and agriculture. These courses have been attended by 10,000 people. In spite of wartime difficulties of travel, the Council has also, since 1939, brought to Britain over 600 students from the Dominions, Colonies, and other countries.

Scholarships are offered to overseas students so that they may come to Britain and learn of our way of life; a course for these is now being held at Wadham College, Oxford, and another has just finished at the University of St Andrews.

The British Council is doing a grand job in making Britain's light shine before all men. Gone indeed are the days in which a French author could write a famous book about Britain with the title *L'Isle Inconnue*—the Unknown Island.

HISTORY ON THE SCREEN

LAURENCE OLIVIER'S contention that Shakespeare on the screen would be popular has been proved correct, writes the C.N. Film Correspondent, for his *Henry V* has had a longer run than any other film now showing in London's West End. Nearly 700,000 people have seen this fine screen play since its première eight months ago.

The film starts its general release in London on September 10, which means that in the months that follow it will be showing at local cinemas all over the country. Already the education authorities of many towns have decreed that this production of Shakespeare shall be seen by as many children as possible, and it is estimated that over two million children will see it in due course.

This particular film has done much to encourage producers, both here and in America, to make more worth-while films of historical and literary value.

Already the Alexandre Dumas stories, *The Return of Monte Cristo* and *Cagliostro*, are listed for early production in Hollywood, with *The Spanish Main* and *Captain from Castile*, stories which bear a most interesting suggestion of thrills in the cloak and sword era.

Captain Kidd, with Charles Laughton as the swashbuckling captain, is already completed, and is expected in this country shortly.

Biographical musical films are to be made also. Hollywood has in preparation the stories of Franz Liszt, Robert and Clara Schumann, and Tchaikovsky. In this country Gainsborough have nearly completed *The Magic Bow*, the life story of Paganini, violinist and composer.

Such films, both entertaining and instructive, have been a much-needed and much-sought factor in the cinema for years.

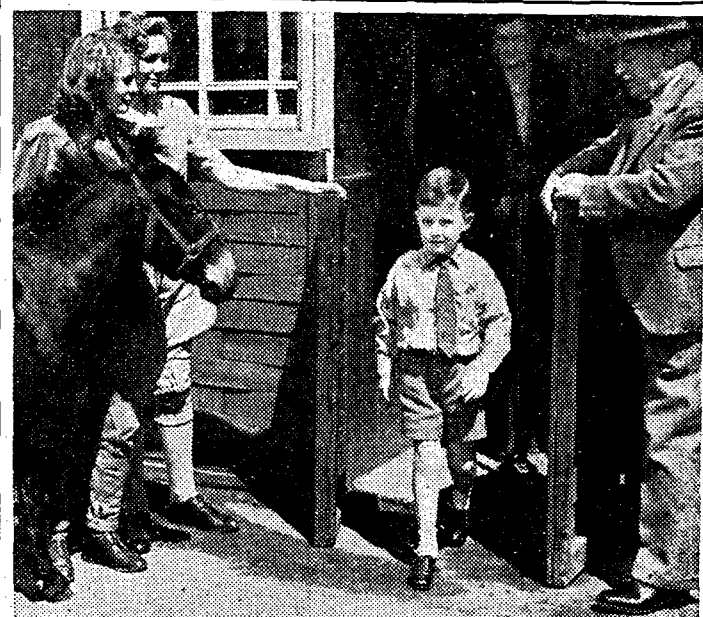
The Salzburg Festival Again

IN the days before Hitler, music-lovers and artistes from all over the world used to flock to Salzburg for the famous festival there. Next month that festival in Mozart's native town is to be held again.

Hitler struck his first blow at this festival of music—which he hated because of its international character—in 1933, when Austria was still independent. He imposed a fine of 1000 marks on any German crossing the Austrian frontier. This prevented a celebrated German singer, Sigrid Onegin, from taking part in Gluck's opera, *Orpheus and Eurydice*, at the festival. Another singer, Mme Rosette Anday, who was just recovering from an operation, risked her life to take the part, and was awarded the Golden Order of Merit by the Austrian Government.

Bruno Walter, famous German musician, who since 1923 had been a conductor at the festival, also fell foul of Hitler, and left his country in 1933 to become conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

When Hitler took over Austria all its culture withered. Salzburg became just a memory. Now art in Austria has been purged of the poisonous Nazi element, and Salzburg once again takes its place in international music.



The 100,000th

Tony Claydon of Worthing never felt so important in his life. He was the 100,000th visitor in less than two months to the famous Children's Zoo at the London Zoo, which was opened on May 18 this year. Tony was given 12 Zoo tickets and the girl attendants personally conducted him round the Children's Zoo.

SAVING THE MISUKU FARMLANDS

THE African people of the Misuku district of Nyasaland helplessly watched their fertile land being turned into desert waste.

Unwittingly the people were encouraging the trouble, for they were cutting down trees without replanting; they were burning off the vegetation they did not want, and keeping so many cattle that the pastures were almost grazed out of existence. So that when the rains came or the winds blew there was no kind of plant cover to stop the fertile top soil from being washed or blown away.

Nearly six years ago the Agricultural Department of Nyasaland began a campaign to save the Misuku farmlands. The African people were at first very suspicious and unwilling to change their farming methods. When protective belts of banana-palm and sugar-cane began to be planted, many families moved out of the district in disgust. Never-

theless the Agricultural Department went on demonstrating what should be done to beat soil erosion, and people began to realise that the new ways really paid. The Native Authority itself finally issued an order that Misuku farmers must all adopt soil conservation methods.

The Agricultural Department scored a complete success. For the first time in their history the Misuku are able to grow not only enough for their own needs but to sell to other people. Their very first sale for export consisted of 77 tons of beans.

There are now fertile lands and banana groves where the desert was once creeping in. Pastures have been restored, so that cattle-farming flourishes more than ever before. And, of course, the Misuku people are delighted. Even those who left their homelands rather than change their ways are drifting back to this land of plenty.

A Merchant's Thank-Offering

MORDEN COLLEGE, Blackheath, has been celebrating the 250th anniversary of its foundation, a foundation which is one of the romances of the City of London.

In the year 1623, when James I was on the throne, a boy was born to George Morden, citizen and goldsmith, in the parish of St Bride, Fleet Street, London, within a stone's throw of the spot where the C.N. offices now stand.

When the boy grew up he became a merchant, and built up a prosperous trade in the Far East. In due course he was made a baronet, and became Sir John Morden.

One day this enterprising merchant decided to ship the whole of his Far Eastern merchandise in three of his ships, and to send them on a round trading voyage, with London as the final destination. But the treasure ships did not duly arrive in the Thames, and Morden concluded that they had been lost in a storm, and his fortune, too.

Then came years of poverty, and the broken merchant was forced to take work with a tradesman. At long last, however, the three ships sailed in, and Morden's fortune was saved.

In his great joy Morden decided to build a home for merchants who came upon bad times, as he had done. And thus it was that, with the great Sir Christopher Wren as architect, beautiful Morden College came to be built. It provides a home for 42 former merchants, pays pensions to many others who are non-resident, and has served its founder's purpose well for two and a half centuries.

ENGINES OF PEACE

THE Southern Railway, like all the other railways, needs new rolling stock and has planned to build seventy new locomotives. They will be known as the West Country class, and each will be named after a town or place in the West of England which the Southern Railway serves. They will be used for fast passenger and express goods trains.

BEDTIME CORNER

A Half-Crown Adventure

"WE'RE getting too cold—we'll have to get dressed," said Harry in disappointment.

They were both standing in Kingfisher Pool, where they were bathing and looking down at something shining among the pebbles. They had tried to pick it up with their toes, but every time they missed it and stirred up a cloud of sand that hid the object.

"Well, I'm going to have a last go and duck right under this time and see if I can pick it up," replied John, taking a huge breath.

He bobbed under, saw and grabbed the shining object with his hand, and jumped up.

"It's a bright new half-crown!" cried Harry in surprise.

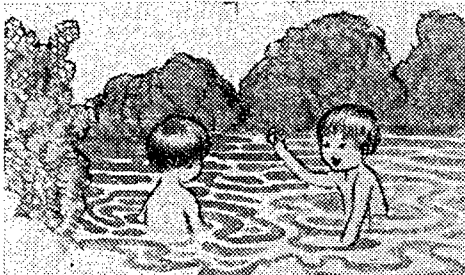
"Let's go and buy some ice-cream!" gasped John, wading to the bank.

"We'll be able to buy five big sixpenny ones with this," said John as they hurried to Mr Spink's shop in the village.

When they reached the shop Mr Spink was arguing with an old woman.

"No, Mrs Parker, I can't let you have any more groceries until you pay me something for last week's."

"I was going to pay you today but my half-crown fell out of my hand as I came past Kingfisher Pool and it ran



into the water," she replied. John and Harry stared at each other in dismay. Then John gulped and held out the half-crown to her.

"We found this in Kingfisher Pool," he said sadly.

"Oh, thank you—thank you!" cried Mrs Parker, taking her groceries and happily leaving the shop. Sorrowfully they were following her when Mr Spink called them back.

"Boys," he said, "I thought that old lady was not telling the truth. Now I see I was wrong. Come and have some ices as reward for your honesty."

FRANCE IN SEARCH OF A CONSTITUTION

FOLLOWING her four years of agony under German occupation, and nearly a year of freedom, France, eager to rebuild her national life, is considering the adoption of a new Constitution.

A nation's Constitution is the body of legal principles that decide how it shall be governed, whether, like ourselves, as a Constitutional Monarchy, or as a Republic, with an elected President; and declares the rights, privileges, and liberties of the citizens. Lacking a sound Constitution a people may become the victims of tyrants such as Hitler and Mussolini, or, on the other hand, fall into a state of anarchy, with rival factions struggling for power.

England has an unwritten Constitution resting on long established custom as well as laws on the Statute Book. It was firmly established in 1689.

The Revolution of 1792 gave France a Constitution, which, however, was overridden by the all-powerful Napoleon. After that two French kings had to be driven from the throne for having denied the people their rights. Napoleon the Third, gaining first the Presidency and then the Crown, once more wrested rights and liberty from the nation, so that after his defeat and fall in the Franco-Prussian war, a new French Constitution had to be framed. This, in 1875, made France a Parliamentary Republic, and lasted, with modifications, until the Nazis overthrew the French and their laws in 1940.



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Allenburys

FOODS FOR INFANTS



Made by The Shredded Wheat Co. Ltd., WELWYN GARDEN CITY, Hertfordshire.

Australia's New Leader

AUSTRALIA's new Prime Minister, following on the death of Mr. Curtin, is Mr. Joseph Benedict Chifley, who was one of John Curtin's closest friends. Their friendship began when they entered the Australian Parliament together in 1928.

Ben or Chif, as the new Premier is known to his friends, is a tall man of 59 with a quiet sense of humour. He dislikes publicity and he has thrown himself heart and soul into Australia's war effort.

Joseph Chifley is of Irish ancestry, the son of a blacksmith. Before he entered politics he was an engine-driver who in his spare time studied law, economics, and finance, and thus fitted himself for the high positions he was to occupy.

He is a man of simple tastes, and still lives in the same small house in Bathurst where he went with his wife when they were married in 1914.

The mantle of John Curtin has fallen upon the shoulders of one of his most trusted friends.

HELPING MEDICAL RESEARCH

THAT great body for helping medical research, the Wellcome Trust, founded on money left for the purpose by the will of Sir Henry Wellcome, has again benefited Science by the magnificent offer of £80,000 to the Royal College of Surgeons to help in extending its world-famous museum. The offer was made in a letter from Sir Henry Dale, O.M., chairman of the Wellcome Trustees, to the Council of the College.

Needless to say the offer was accepted with gratitude, and the Council decided to name one wing of the new buildings the Sir Henry Wellcome Wing. Three new museum floors are to be added on to a great hall in the new wing of the College. Future students of comparative anatomy and pathology will derive great benefit from what will become one of the finest medical museums in the world.

A Bank's 250 Years

THE Royal Bank of Scotland has been celebrating its 250th anniversary.

By an Act passed by the Scottish Parliament in 1695 a public bank was founded and various notes from £5 to £100 were issued, the £1 note not being printed until 1704. In that year there was a big run on the banks and the Bank of Scotland closed its doors. A Committee examined the bank accounts and found that not only could it meet the claim of every depositor but would also have money in hand, a happy position which led to the adoption of the motto

Tanto Uberior, meaning By so much the richer.

In England only the Bank of England now has the right to print and issue notes, but in Scotland all banks have that privilege and pay a special tax of £30. In addition there is a stamp duty of one penny a year on each Scottish pound note as well as a deposit, in gold or Bank of England notes, with the Bank of England for the equivalent of all Scottish notes in circulation.

The Bank of Scotland has issued new £1 and £5 notes to commemorate its foundation.

ELECTING THE PEERS

MEN and women from the Empire witnessed an historic ceremony when, in the Palace of Holyroodhouse, the Peers of Scotland recently met to elect sixteen of their number to sit in the House of Lords. This number was provided for in the Act of Union of 1707.

The Picture Gallery was bright with the blue uniforms of the High Constables and Guard of

Honour of Holyroodhouse, as the 21 Peers present, led by the Duke of Hamilton, took their places under portraits of Scottish kings.

After a prayer had been offered by the Dean of the Thistle, the Union Roll of 113 names was read. The Peers then prepared and read their selections of proposed representatives. The votes were counted and the sixteen declared elected.

SHAPING A NEW LONDON

SINCE the Abercrombie plan for rebuilding London was published about two years ago, the London County Council have been busy grappling with this immense problem.

The LCC have been much handicapped by the Government's delay in producing a national plan, and measures to meet it; but, on the grounds that "the work of reconstruction cannot wait," the Council have agreed upon a first instalment of detailed proposals, submitted by their Town Planning Committee, in addition to signifying their approval of the Abercrombie plan in general terms.

The proposals referred to, which cover a ten-year period and may cost as much as £200,000,000, should help materially, though by no means completely, towards the solution of what the Council consider to be the four main problems—traffic congestion, the mixing of housing and industry, bad housing, and lack of open spaces.

The Abercrombie plan provided for three new ring roads round London. This is a long-term plan. As a short-term measure, six miles of new roads and road improvements, including important roundabouts and intersections, are to be provided.

The Council think that the precincts of Westminster Abbey, the Government offices in Whitehall, and the London University area in Bloomsbury should be "traffic-free."

Proposals have been adopted for the redevelopment of certain areas, particularly those badly

blitzed and obsolescent in the East End of London; and the south bank of the Thames between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges is to have attention.

More land—about three thousand acres—is to be acquired for open spaces. This alone will cost £30,000,000, and will provide the minimum of two and a half acres for every thousand people in each district. A higher standard of open spaces still—four acres within the county, plus three acres outside it, for every thousand of the population—is the LCC's final target.

The Council have in mind what they call three "density zones," with the density of population decreasing from the centre of London. This plan may displace about 600,000 people. In the inner zones a large proportion of the homes will be flats, some of them eight or ten storeys high.

The Council look with disfavour on housing estates "for the working classes." Provision should be made, they think, for all types of people—professional men and women, and clerks, as well as manual workers.

These measures are a good beginning, on which the Council are to be congratulated. Government action on locating industry, road systems, finance, and many other matters is essential, however, before the LCC can make further headway.

Barry has boundless energy

He's a lively little fellow—brimming over with fun. It would be difficult to find a more sturdy, robust boy at his age.

Mother is proud of him and has always kept a watchful eye on his health. She well knows that when needed a dose of 'California Syrup of Figs' will soon correct stomach upsets and regulate the system.

It is the natural treatment for children—the laxative they like. 'California Syrup of Figs' keeps them regular, well and happy.

"California Syrup of Figs"

Sharp's SPECIALISE IN TOFFEE-

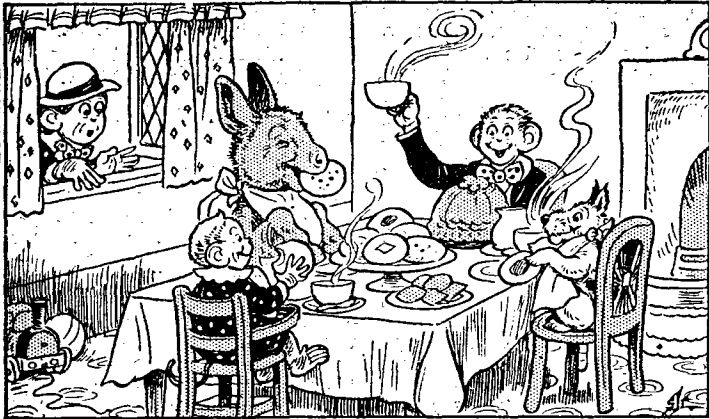
"I specialise in **Sharp's Toffee**"

SHARP'S THE WORD FOR TOFFEE



THE BRAN TUB

Jacko's Mixed Tea Party



"Of course not, how can a donkey and a dog sit up to table?" was Mother Jacko's retort when Jacko suggested inviting his two pets to tea. However, when Mother went out, the pets came in, eager for the treat. They had napkins tied round their necks and, like Baby Jacko, they cleverly seated themselves without help. Mother got a surprise when she came home and saw them enjoying themselves—and behaving very nicely!

TRUE DESCRIPTION

THE side-show notice invited folk to spend threepence to see a cherry-coloured cat.

When the tent was full, the curtains were drawn back from a small stage to reveal a large black feline.

"That's not a cherry-coloured cat!" cried the annoyed spectators.

"Yes, it is," replied the showman; "it is the colour of a black cherry—nothing was said about a red one."

Definition

UMBRELLA.—A shelter for one or a shower bath for two.

YESTERDAY'S EMERGENCY TOMORROW'S REBUILDING

Tens of thousands of the more skilled of war-time craftsmen, and thousands of the Directors, Managers, Superintendents and Foremen in our workshops, factories and offices, were trained by the International Correspondence Schools.

Since the demand for more and still more efficient workers to meet the national emergency became urgent, the stream of men who, perceiving the country's need and their own opportunity, sought the aid of the I.C.S., has continuously grown in volume. Never before were so many new students enrolled for I.C.S. Courses as in the last twelve months.

The special requirements of war-work called for special instruction, which qualified the untrained for responsible duties. The vital needs of the fight to restore our home and export trade to full prosperity are bringing into existence revised and new Courses that will add to the world-wide fame of I.C.S. Training and help men everywhere to reach the higher ranks of industry and commerce.

The future belongs to those who prepare for it

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Ltd.

Kingsway, London, W.C.2

Instruction centres also in Sydney, Wellington, Cape Town, Montreal, Bombay, Cairo, Scranton, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Mexico City and other cities.



Weathercocks

WEEK-END campers might like to make a note of these weather signs.

A sudden fall of temperature or of a strong wind, or a halo round either the sun, or the moon, means rain is near, while a steady fall in the barometer foretells wet weather, but that it will take longer to arrive. A steady rise in the barometer usual forecasts a fine spell.

In the country animals will give you a pointer, for cattle and horses move to low ground under trees or close to hedges when rain is expected.

A coloured halo often seen in spring or early summer round the sun is a sure sign of a long fine spell.

P's in Plenty

"Your pepper is half peas," remarked a schoolboy to the grocer, who indignantly denied the charge.

"Well," said the bright lad as he edged quickly towards the door, "how do you spell pepper?"

FACTS ABOUT BRITISH MALAYA

THIS is the name generally given to the British Protectorates and Colony at the end of the Malay Peninsula, now occupied by the Japanese.

The territory, about 450 miles long and 200 miles at its widest, is divided into three parts: first, the Straits Settlements, a Crown Colony based on Singapore and including Cocos and Christmas Islands, Penang, Labuan, and Malacca, the oldest European settlement in the East; second, the Federated Malay States of

SHOCKING

DOES this shop stock shot socks with spots, for shot socks with spots give my wife shocks?

Two Little Puzzles

HERE are two little puzzles you can try on a friend.

ERGRO

By adding three letters in the same order in place of each set of dots make a well-known word.

In the second puzzle draw a circle by running a pencil round a penny or a halfpenny. The problem is to make this circle oval without touching it.

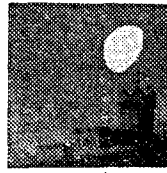
FIRST PUZZLE: The letters to add are VAL to the circle you get OVAL.

SECOND PUZZLE: By adding the letters UND, making the word UNDERGROUND.

Other Worlds

IN the morning Mars and Venus are in the south-east.

In the evening Jupiter is in the west. The picture shows the Moon as it may be seen at 6 a.m. BST on Sunday, July 29.



Rainy Day Ruse

MAKING word-ladders is quite a good game for one, but better still as a competition to see who can get the longest.

Take any word of three letters, then make another word of the same length underneath it, starting with the last letter of the first word, and continue in this way until the ladder is as long as your arm, but using no word twice. For example:

LAD
DIM
MAT
TOP
PAN

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

Cuckoo-spit. "Beastly stuff!" exclaimed Don, wiping the frothy liquid from his leg. Farmer Gray looked down at the plants, which were liberally sprinkled with a collection of tiny silvery bubbles, each group being about the size of a shilling.

"It's only cuckoo-spit, Don," he laughed, "and it is made by the larva of the Frog-hopper, a small insect. Inside the froth is a grub which lives on the plant. After the sap has passed through the grub's body it forms into these bubbles, which serve the purpose of hiding the insect from hungry birds."

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Alphabetical Puzzle | LIGHT ARC |
| 1, eye. Q, Kew. | A RURAL O |
| C, sea. B, bee. P. | UNITED ST |
| pea. L, ell. O, oh. | GAS EACH |
| J, jay. T, tea. Y. | HILT MOOR |
| why. U, you. | LYRE PRO |
| Rhyming Words | AS ADAPTS |
| Long, song. | C SPIRE E |
| prong, belong, | TOE TERMS |
| throng, thong, | |
| wrong. | |

Children's Hour

Here are details of the BBC broadcasts for Wednesday, July 25, to Tuesday, July 31.

WEDNESDAY, 5.20 The Spelling of Mr Thwaites; a story by Antonia Ridge; followed by Around the Countryside. 5.50 Letters in the Sand (2), a talk by L. Sargent.

THURSDAY, 5.20 The Black Arrow, by R. L. Stevenson, adapted by David Closs-Thomas. Part 4—The Battle of Shoreby.

FRIDAY, 5.20 Silver Hoof; a play by Beryl M. Jones, adapted from a Russian story.

SATURDAY, 5.20 Wigtownshire—another programme in the Scottish Counties series, written by Mrs Helen Mitchell.

SUNDAY, 5.15 The Gentle Poet—a portrait of William Cowper, by Alec Macdonald and Phyllis Mann, with Leslie French as Cowper.

For Northern Region Only
5.15 "This is the Northern Children's Hour," with Nan, Ursula, and Muriel; Wilfred in "Brother Wolf," one of the Little Plays of St Francis, by Laurence Housman.

MONDAY, 5.15 Rolly's Shilling, a story by Harry Jefford, read by Mac; followed by Vice-Versa, a game with gramophone records. 5.45 A Real Treasure-Hunt (2), a talk by Thomas Hobday.

From 5.15 to 5.45 there will be separate programmes from Scottish and Northern Regions.

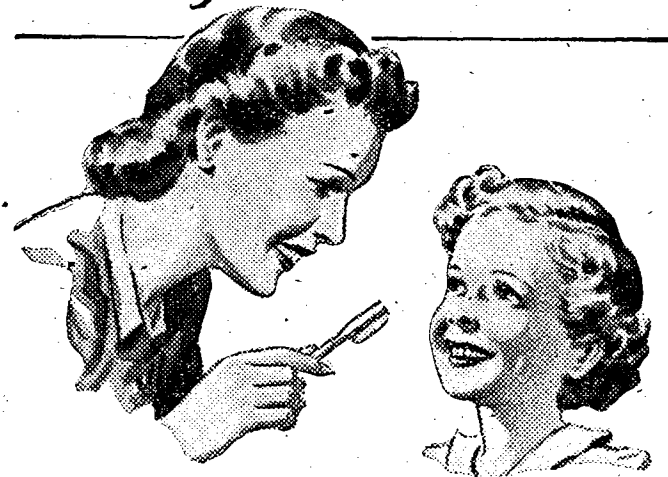
TUESDAY, 5.15 A Nursery Sing-Song with Doris, Mabel, and Nan; followed by Summer-With Care, a talk by our Lorry Driver, Edmund Hardy; Some Safety First Songs; and a Topical Talk on Burma, by Richard Sharp.

For Scottish Region Only
5.15 Records of Scottish Dance Tunes. 5.30 Recorded News of Scottish children on holiday.

For Welsh Region Only
5.15 Programme in Welsh.

SHE GUARDS HER

magnesia smile...



She's got that sparkling smile that mother loves to see! She makes sure that she keeps her teeth clean, healthy and free from discoloration by regular use of Phillips' Dental Magnesia, the one toothpaste containing 'Milk of Magnesia,' which corrects mouth acid, so often the cause of dental trouble.

Children use Phillips' Dental Magnesia gladly because it leaves the mouth feeling clean, and they love its flavour!

Sold everywhere 1/6d. and 1/10d.

Phillips' Dental Magnesia

Regd.

* 'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of Magnesia.

Cold seemed to stifle her until—



Pineate HONEY COUGH-SYRUP



Palm TOFFEE

the clogged passages were cleared of phlegm with a dose of 'Pineate' Honey Cough Syrup.

This splendid remedy promptly gets to grips with rasping, tearing coughs, eases chest, throat and lungs, soothes and heals and hastens recovery. Only half a teaspoonful of 'Pineate' Honey Cough Syrup will check a cough immediately. 1/9 including Purchase Tax. Good for children too! Take

THE TAXIDRIVER

The taxi driver's palm is stretched for what is on the meter.

For you and me, "PALM" TOFFEE is the "fare" that makes life sweeter

Waller's
Palm TOFFEE